

# THE EDDY CURRENT.

VOL. 4

EDDY NEW MEXICO, MARCH 12, 1896.

NO 18

## KILLED AT PHENIX.

ELI CHEVALLIER MEETS DEATH AT THE HANDS OF DEPUTY SHERIFF MCDANIEL.

A Very Few Words Passed, Then Both Men Empty Their Six Shooters and Chevallier Dies in About Six Hours.

One of the most unfortunate tragedies ever chronicled in Eddy county occurred Saturday night at 7 o'clock at Phenix, the saloon town about a mile south of Eddy. Both men were in the saloon of Barfield & Fee. Chevallier passed McDaniel and Jeff Sykes in the doorway between the saloon and dance hall. Eric McDaniel had crossed the room of the dance hall he heard Chevallier call him to stop, which he did. Chevallier then crossed the room to where McDaniel was standing, making some remark and holding his hand on his hip pocket. McDaniel told him to throw up his hands but he instead pulled his gun. As he did so McDaniel fired, the first shot taking effect on the right side of the neck ranging down under the collar bone and coming out about one inch from the back bone between the shoulders. The room being full of smoke after the first shot no other shots took effect, though Chevallier fired his revolver four times and McDaniel five times. Chevallier then walked to the bar in the front room and gave up his gun, lying it on the bar. Immediately becoming faint he was caught while falling, by bystanders, who laid him down on the floor in front of the bar, carrying him from there to a bed. Dr. Kensingler was summoned and made an examination of the wounded man and made his condition as easy as possible.

Wm. Barfield and Tom Williamson were standing in the door between the dance hall and saloon when the men were shooting, while Jeff Sykes was within two feet of Chevallier when the first shot was fired. Chevallier was arrested Christmas by McDaniel, and locked up over night in the little lock-up at Phenix, for drunkenness and flourishing a six-shooter. McDaniel did not file complaint, but instead turned Chevallier loose next day. Had a complaint been filed he would have been fined at least \$50 and costs, and probably laid the whole out in jail at a cost of \$40 or \$50 to the county and no benefit to himself. Since Christmas Chevallier, despite the advice of his friends, at different times threatened to run McDaniel out of the country. McDaniel, being a deputy sheriff, decided to stand his ground. Chevallier had used very insulting language toward McDaniel at different times, and during all this McDaniel remained passive, and from all the evidence produced it would seem he tried to escape this last tragic occurrence to the best of his ability. Eli was one of the most genial and quiet fellows ever to set foot in Eddy, but it would seem he had imbibed a dislike to McDaniel since spending a night in the lock-up.

Justice Roberts summoned the following citizens and held and inquest over the remains Sunday: W. W. Bush, M. P. Kerr, Jr., Tom Jones, Nib Jones, R. Ohmhus, M. W. Windom. The result of the coroner's inquest was to the effect that deceased, Eli Chevallier came to his death by a gun shot wound at the hands of Frank McDaniel.

The justice set Wednesday, March 11th, for the preliminary hearing, which commenced yesterday at 10 a. m. and was completed at 3 o'clock. Nine witnesses were examined, all of whom swore to practically what has been stated. District Attorney Franklin appeared for the territory and U. S. Bateman for the defense, while Stenographer Briggs recorded the evidence. Wm. Barfield was the first witness and he testified to Chevallier calling on McDaniel to stop after passing him in the doorway. Dr. Kensingler testified to where the mortal wound took effect. Jeff Sykes testified to Chevallier stepping up close to McDaniel and saying: "I understand you say you are the best man in the county," at the same time pulling his six-shooter. Others testified to having conversations with Chevallier, who stated that he intended to kill McDaniel. After the evidence was in, Justice Roberts summed up the case, saying he felt it a disagreeable duty to decide the matter, but under the evidence could not hold the defendant and therefore discharged him, fully believing that the shooting was in self defence.

Eli Chevallier was born in 1857 in Rapids parish Louisiana. His parents were neighbors of Capt. D. C. Paul, with whom Eli came to Eddy county in December, 1892. Since then he was employed for the first six months with his brother Joe, who came with him, in opening a forty-acre tract for farming. Joe returned to Louisiana the next summer and Eli went to work for Gibson, the man killed by John Denson. Eli worked until the fall of 1894 for Gibson, and since then was employed

by W. W. Bush in the butcher business, working at the slaughter house the greater portion of the time. Eli had many friends among those with whom he became acquainted while in Eddy, all of whom sincerely regret his fearful death, though none appear to censure the deputy sheriff, whom it is generally believed was compelled to shoot or give up to a citizen who, despite the stringent law against carrying deadly weapons, had gone armed for some time. This is the only phase of the whole affair which all law-abiding citizens deplore; for no good citizen ever carries a six-shooter in the daily pursuit of his avocation, and Eli had a six-shooter and must have carried it for a purpose.

### ONLY \$15.00

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will this year furnish to regular ordained clergymen, duly credited missionaries or others solely engaged in ministerial duties, one thousand mile tickets good on all portions of the system.

Applications for these tickets should be made to the nearest ticket agent of the Texas & Pacific Railway, or address, GASTON MERRILL, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agent, Dallas, Texas.

### Notice to Return Harness.

The party who borrowed my double harness, Jan. 10th, is requested to return same as I need it.

J. O. CAMERON.

### SELECT SCHOOL IN EDDY.

A select school, in which all the leading common branches will be taught according to the latest and most approved normal methods, with Kindergarten training classes added for the younger pupils, will open April 6, 1896, for a term of at least two months. There will be morning sessions only. Parents desiring their children to attend this school will please call upon or notify the teacher, Mattie Reiff.

**Bicycle for sale.**—A new C. C. highest of high grade, only \$35. Inquire at Hagerman hotel.

### EVENTS OF THE COMING YEAR.

The coming year will be a period memorable in the history of the world. It is a part of the plans of the United States government and European nations is carried out. In the United States there will be the liveliest presidential campaign ever held, and the Fifty-fourth congress, now in session, will furnish exceedingly interesting debates on the tariff and several exciting state elections and many political speeches. Everyone will watch with interest the progress of the Venezuela Commission's inquiry, the results of the war in Cuba, in South Africa, in Turkey, and the outcome of other complications now arising in the Old World.

It is a remarkable coincidence that at the beginning of a year of such rich promise of stirring news the greatest metropolitan newspaper in the United States—The St. Louis Republic—should reduce its price to 30 cents a year, or to less than two cents a day. This low price now places the Republic within the reach of everyone. Those who wish to keep posted on politics, trade, national and international affairs during 1896 should at once subscribe for it on these easy terms. In addition to taking their own local paper.

Newspaper readers who may think they cannot afford to take a metropolitan daily paper should at least subscribe for the "Twice-a-Week" Republic—104 papers a year—for only \$1.00 a year. It contains the best of everything that appears in the daily.

### LADIES TAKE NOTICE.

And separate the letters N-O-T-I-C-E, transposing them so as to make as many small words as possible. It is said that twenty-five words can be made; for example, note, tone, once, got, it, on, etc. If you are bright enough to make fifteen or more you can be sure of receiving an elegant reward. The Ladies' Every Saturday will pay \$10.00 in gold to the person able to make the best list of words from letters contained in N-O-T-I-C-E, \$2.00 for the second best, \$5.00 for the third best, \$7.00 for the fourth best, a Ladies' Nickel Watch with fine American movement and well worth \$5.00 for each of the five next best lists, and one hundred valuable rewards in order of merit for the next best one hundred lists (should that number be received). Each person sending list of fifteen words or more is guaranteed a beautiful present. As the above rewards are given free and without consideration, simply to attract attention to this most charming sixteen page weekly for ladies and girls, it is necessary for you to send eight two cent stamps for TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION (four numbers), containing full particulars and letters from those who have already received valuable rewards. If your letter enclosing trial subscription is received promptly, you will secure FREE IN ADDITION TO ALL OF THE ABOVE a collection of choice flower seeds, ten different rare and beautiful varieties, also two beautiful colored engravings entitled "The Doctor" and its companion "The Bride." Thousands of dollars are being expended to introduce this popular weekly. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every case or stamps refunded. WRITE TO-DAY and address LADIES EVERY SATURDAY, "C," 220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### FOR RENT.

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### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eddy Drug Co.

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### ALTGELD ON SILVER.

His Views on Currency as Given in an Illinois Coal Mining Town.

In an address at Collinsville, Ill., Governor Altgeld said on the silver question:

Up to 1873 gold and silver together had done the work of the world. As a great European financier put it, the two metals together had formed the standard of values of all the commodities and property in the world; the business of the world is so great and the population so large that both metals are required, neither being sufficient in itself. It is a fundamental principle of finance that when you increase the volume of money in the world you correspondingly raise the selling price of all the property in the world. This is what the bankers call inflation. The opposite of this proposition necessarily holds good. They were all trying to make the little bit of gold in the world do all the work that had required all the gold and silver in the world to do. Gold had to do nearly twice the work it had done, and it became twice as important as it had been. In time it was found that it would buy nearly twice as much property as formerly.

When the merchant could not sell, he ceased to buy of the manufacturer, and he had to shut down work in part or entirely. When he shut down, he quit buying coal, and the coal miners had to scramble to sell their coal. They began to cut one another's throats on prices, and in time to cut the miners' wages or shut down work entirely. As a consequence you were out of work and your children out of bread. Here was the cause of the distress that prevailed among the producers of Europe and America.

The records of selling prices kept in the large cities shows that the prices of all commodities, taken together, have fallen 30 to 40 per cent and that when there has been no fall in the price of an article it is due to some local or special cause. You know that when you take half a man's blood from him he will be too weak to work. Money is the business blood of the world. It circulates through the commercial world as blood does in a man's body, and when the government arbitrarily destroys nearly half of this blood the country is left too feeble to go on vigorously with business.

Inasmuch as the debt of the country still hangs over us there can be no return of prosperity until we can again sell products for higher prices. The great wrong that has been done the producing classes is twofold. It has compelled them to give twice as much of labor or product to pay interest or a debt flow as was necessary when the debt was created, and by paralyzing industry it has brought stagnation to those laborers who were out of debt. The volume of business today is 30 per cent less than the volume of last year. We are settling on a basis of lower prices and lower wages, and there must be an increase in the volume of money to put us back to the point where the country's property ceased.

### General Warner on the Situation.

The recent elections in Ohio and Kentucky do not, General A. J. Warner says, interfere with the future success of the cause of silver. "These elections were not Republican victories, but Democratic defeats," said Mr. Warner. "In Ohio we had a candidate, personally popular, running on a platform prepared by a packed convention. It did not meet the endorsement of the people and thousands of Democrats stood away from the polls or scratched the ticket. In Kentucky the gold men simply voted together and defeated Hardin."

"It seems to be conceded," continued Mr. Warner, "that both parties will nominate gold candidates in their national conventions, and the silver people will thus be forced to put up a ticket. The time has come when principles will no longer be sacrificed for party fealty, and if the silver people nominate a ticket it will receive a vote that will at least be the commencement of a permanent turning of the masses of the people toward the new party. The elections have benefited the cause of silver from my point of view, for they have emphasized the fact that the money power and the

gold men of the east control both the old parties and that neither of the two great parties will put up a man unsatisfactory to the money centers of the country. This demonstration will cause thousands of voters to break off and seek that party which represents the principles in national finance for which they contend."

### BAD DRAINAGE AND FROST.

A Dry Foundation Preserves the Road Use of Road Machines.

Imperfect drainage is the cause of the badness of our roads in nearly all cases. The inexperienced are not apt to appreciate the paramount necessity for the maintenance of a perfectly dry foundation of earth for their surface of broken stone, gravel, etc., to lie upon. A protected rain will soften an undrained road, and on the passing of a heavy load injurious ruts are the consequence. In these latitudes the soil water freezes, and the consequent expansion and contraction quickly ruin a roadbed.

It matters not whether a road be earth or macadam if attention is not given to the preservation of the finished crown. If ruts are allowed to form, water is admitted. Every depression is a center of destruction. The power of resistance to the water becomes less and less until the roadway becomes actually impassable.

In constructing earth roads a plow should not be used except where actually necessary, because a plowed surface is only with great difficulty made hard and smooth, and the plow is likely to cut too deeply into the earth. A good road machine should be procured if possible, for by the use of a machine the natural foundation of the ground is not disturbed in rounding up the road as is done with common plows and scrapers.

Every municipality should own a road machine and should have a man especially instructed and constantly in charge of it. With a road machine in skilled hands, there will be no question raised as to the economy of construction and repairs and the efficiency of the work done.

After the road machine has completed its work the whole grade should be rolled with a roller weighing about five tons. Rolling is essential in making the foundation and surfacing to form permanent or gravel roads. The roller should follow closely upon the grader or scraper so that the loose earth may be consolidated while it is still moist. The roller should pass many times over the softer portions of the road, and where the road is very dry and not inclined to pack it may be slightly moistened to facilitate the consolidation of the earth.

### The Tariff on Apples.

The shipment of great quantities of apples to Europe goes on. And yet if you let the McKinleyites tell it a deadly blow was struck at the American farmer when an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent was substituted for the McKinley duty of 25 cents a bushel on apples grown in the pauper orchards of Europe.—Boston Herald.

### Farm Values Reduced.

The residents of Moorestown and vicinity in Burlington county, N. J., have freely taken advantage of the opportunity for road improvement which the new road law of the state has opened up. As a result the roads about Moorestown and connecting it with Camden have been improved to a very large extent. The effect of it is seen in a much brisker demand for farms in that vicinity. For years past it has been exceedingly difficult there, as in agricultural sections elsewhere, to settle estates owing farm lands when there was a necessity to sell because purchasers were rare and offers uninviting. The improved roads have changed this, and farm lands near Moorestown are in demand.—Philadelphia Press.

### Justice and Road Improvement.

More than 30 prisoners are incarcerated in the Lafayette county jail, says the Kansas City Times, and last Friday a chain gang was put to work on the roads leading to Lexington, building them up and making access to the town easier for the farmers. It is the first time in the history of the county that the experiment has been tried.

R. H. PIERCE, President, S. T. BITTING Vice President C. E. Conway, Cashier,

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